

PUL

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and raised in the communion table. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o 112.
Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe*.
Pulpits their sacred fatyr learn'd to spare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'ring there. *Pope*.

PULPOUS. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft.

The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines. *Philips*.

PULPOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray on the Creation*.

Putrefaction destroys the specifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

PULSA'TION. *n. f.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulse*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its *pulsation*. *Horvey*.

PULSA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *pulse*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

PULSE. *n. f.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery, by any small impetus, may be distended: therefore, upon the contraction or systole of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the artery: when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart: this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; for, while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the artery must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the arteries are again contracted: thus two causes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, keep the blood in a continual motion: an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*. *Quincy*.

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shakespeare*.

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon*.

My body is from all diseases free;
My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden*.

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arb.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton*.

3. To feel one's *PULSE*. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [From *pull*.] Leguminous plants.

Or as a guest with Daniel he partook,
Mortals, from your fellows blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd. *Dryden*.

Tarcs are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*. *Mort.*

TO PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray*.

PULSION. *n. f.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsions*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking and pushing, which is really *pulsion* and traction. *Bentley*.

PULVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours*.

PULVERIZAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

TO PULVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle*.

PULVERULENCE. *n. f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL. *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scents.

The toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvils*, perfumes. *Gay*.

TO PULVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

PUMICE. *n. f.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.]

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found in many parts of the world, but particularly about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla: it is used as a dentifrice. *Hill's Materia Medica*.

So long I shot, that all was spent,
Though *pumice* stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought avail'd. *Spenser*.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon*.

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison*.

PUMMEL. *n. f.* See *POMMEL*.

PUMP. *n. f.* *pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A pump grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first. *More's Antidote against Atheism*.

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenues mentions this instrument as being instead of a pump, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Deedalus*.

These pumps may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Martiner*.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your pumps. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' th' heel. *Shakespeare*.

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy pump, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet*.

Thalia's ivy shows her prerogative over comical poetry; her mask, mantle and pumps are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peachment*.

The water and sweat
Splish splash in their pumps. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompens*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety*.

TO PUMP. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.

2. To examine artfully by fly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And pump them what they come about. *Hudibras*.

Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But pump not me for politics. *Osway's Venice Preserv'd*.

PUMPER. *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the pumper began to draw out air. *Boyle*.

PUMPTION. *n. f.* A plant.

The flower of the *pumption* consists of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, expanded at the top, and cut into several segments: of these flowers some are male, and some female, as in the cucumbers and melons: the female flowers grow upon the top of the embryo, which afterwards becomes an oblong or round fleshy fruit, having sometimes an hard, rugged and uneven

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uneven rind, with knobs and furrows, and is often divided into three parts, inclosing flat seeds that are edged or rimmed about as it were with a ring, and fixed to a spongy placenta. *Miller*.

We'll use this gross watry *pumption*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

PUN. *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *posse*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison*.

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope*.

TO PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those
Who dealt in doggerel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dryden*.

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tritram. *Tatler*, N^o 57.

TO PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakespeare*.

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wijeman's Surgery*.

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon*.

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the crucea, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation*.

PUNCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.

The flank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the flank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*.

2. [Cant word.] A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift*.

3. [*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rarefactions he sung and *punch's* feats. *Gay*.

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*Pumilio obesus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON. *n. f.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one staple and two *punchens* at a rate. *Camd.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHEK. *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Viroscum*.

PUNCTILIO. *n. f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison*.

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa*.

PUNCTILIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers's Sermons*.

PUNCTILOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTIO. *n. f.* [*punct*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctios* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *punctio*. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

PUNCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctual*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

uneven

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This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton*.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon*.

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown*.

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury*.

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers*.

PUNCTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions. *Howel's Vocal Forger*.

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew, the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew's Optics*.

PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh's Essays*.

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation*.

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the text, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward*.

PUNCTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Falton*.

PUNCTUATION. *n. f.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison*.

PUNCTURE. *n. f.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guaficus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wijeman*.

TO PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward*.

PUNDLE. *n. f.* [*pundulus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

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